

EXTRA HARRISON!

The President Renom-
inated at Min-
neapolis.

His Forces Proved Too Strong
for the Plumed
Knight.

End of the Long Fight in
the Republican National
Convention.

The Blaine Contingent Unable to
Break the Lines of the Ad-
ministrations Allies.

Work of the Committee on Cre-
dentials and the Framers
of the Platform.

High Protection and the Force Bill
Indorsed—A Straddle on
Silver Coinage.

Nominating Speeches by Depew,
Spooner and McComas—A Scene
of Tumultuous Enthusiasm.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT WIRE
FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.

CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, JUNE 10.—
President Benjamin Harrison has just been
renominated by the Republican National
Convention.

The ranks of the President's supporters, as
evidenced by the proceedings of yesterday,
withstood all attacks designed to draw off
votes to the favorite sons—McKinley, Alger,
Sherman, Reed and Culom—and the result
of a final test was the decisive success of the
Administration faction.

The announcement of the result of the
contest has caused a scene of the most
tumultuous enthusiasm.

HARRISON WON THE SKIRMISH.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT WIRE
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MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—When the
Convention adjourned its session at 1:30
(9:30 New York time) this morning it was
evident that it was the opinion of the great
majority of those who had followed its pro-
ceedings to the close of a decisive victory had
been won by the friends of President Har-
rison.

Indeed, the feeling of conviction was so
strong among its supporters that he had
fully demonstrated his superior strength in
the race for the Presidential nomination that
his name had been presented then and
there to the Convention he would have re-
ceived a large majority over the entire field
on the first ballot.

It certainly proved one fact most con-

clusively—that the friends of Mr. Blaine
were in the minority, and that the claims
which have been made for him by the anti-
Harrison managers have been without
foundation, while the figures, which have
been given out by the Harrison leaders are
not far from correct.



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN FASSETT ADDRESSING
THE CONVENTION.

(Sketches from life June 6.)
The vote on the substitution of the minor-
ity report for that of the majority of the com-
mittee on Credentials is regarded as a decisive
test of strength of the two leading candidates.
The motion was rejected by a vote of 403 to
423 which gives a clear majority of 12 for
Harrison and on the vote which followed, the
report of the majority was adopted by a vote
of 476 to 305, showing that a gain of 13 votes
had been made by the President's friends,
and that Blaine had lost 58.

It Convinced Many Anti-Harrison Men.
Many of the anti-Harrison men had left
the hall after the first vote, evidently believing
the question at issue had been fully decided.
An offset to this view of the extreme
Blaine element is expressed in the state-
ment made to the correspondent of THE
EVENING WORLD by Gen. James S. Clarkson,
just as he was leaving the hall after the ses-
sion had been adjourned.

"If the proceedings to-night," he said,
"show anything at all, they indicate very
clearly that Mr. Harrison is defeated. He
can never receive the nomination on the first
ballot and in that case Mr. Blaine is as good
as elected."

"I can't say anything more at present, but
you have my honest opinion and must be
satisfied with that."

Talks with other anti-Harrison delegates
showed that they were far from appreciating
defeat as inevitable and the general
drift of their opinion was that the ballots
taken indicated that the strength of both can-
didates was so nearly equal that in spite of
the fact that the Harrison element had won a
victory in the preliminary engagement, it
was by no means certain that they would
hold their entire vote when it came to balloting
for the candidates, and that the proba-
bility that the choice would fall upon some
dark horse was stronger than ever.

The intense interest in this first night
session of the Convention was shown by
the fact that the great auditorium of the
Exposition hall was packed long before the
appointed hour for reassembling. Not a vac-
ant seat could be seen from the platform
in the evening when the delegates had all
arrived, and while many had taken their
seats and were calmly awaiting the sound of
Chairman McKinley's gavel calling the as-
sembly to order, the majority gathered in
groups in the aisles and were eagerly dis-
cussing the situation and its probable out-
come.

Curiosity Aroused.
It was generally felt that the Convention
was on the eve of a decisive struggle which
would disclose the relative strength of the
leaders, whose names have been in every-
body's mouth for the past week.
The claims made by each side had been so
positively asserted that curiosity to know
the exact status of the two factions had been
aroused to the highest pitch.

The absorbing topic of the afternoon had
been the caucus held by the Harrison dele-
gates immediately after the morning session,
when it had been announced that 520 had
been polled and that the vote for Harrison
through thick and thin. This had brought
consternation to the Blaine ranks at
first, for the move was entirely un-
expected, but later when Messrs. Platt
and Clarkson had issued their manifestoes
proclaiming that in the meeting all matters
as well as delegates had been counted, and
that the whole affair was a fake and these
lieutenants had characterized it as a "cold,
clammy bluff" the confidence of their follow-
ers was somewhat restored.

In the delegate enclosure on the main floor
of the auditorium before the Convention
began its session a great deal of mission-
ary work was going forward on the part
of the Blaine managers. Mr. Platt was
rushing around as lively as a cricket, button-
holing delegates here and there in the centre
of the floor, and Clarkson was conducting a
similar campaign on the right flank.

Fassett was one of the most active of the
lieutenants, and even Warner Miller was put-
ting in big words of hard work, together with
Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and ex-Gov.
Foraker, of Ohio.

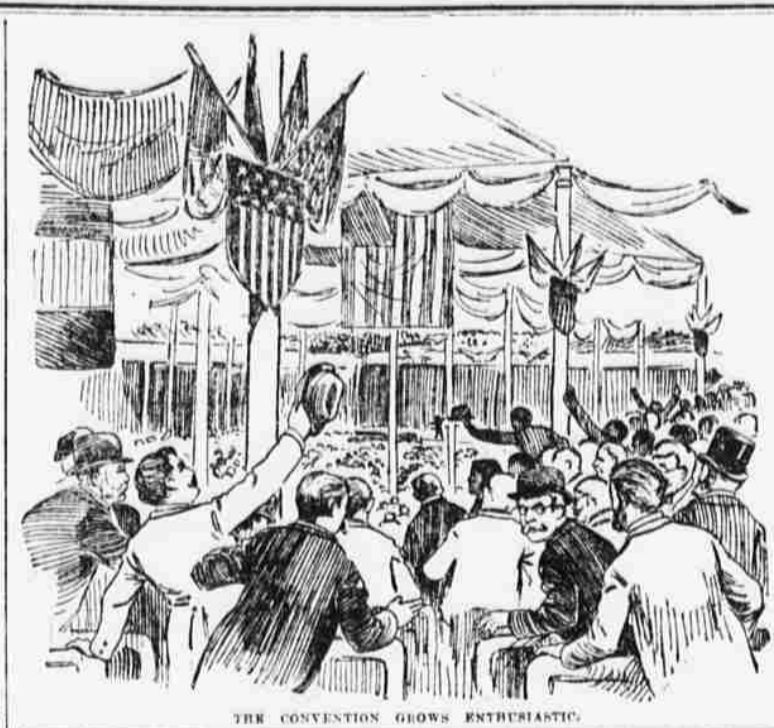
Every effort was being made to keep the
ranks together and prevent the solid phalanx
to the enemy.

Depew Hostile.
On the other side Dr. Chauncey M. Depew
was one of the most active hatters among
the Administration forces. He and Senators
Culom and Spooner, together with Senators
Hiscock and the other Harrison lieutenants,
were looking after the weak places in their
ranks, if there were any, and inspiring their
followers with courage.

It looked as if they were going to push mat-
ters. After they had made their public an-
nouncement in the afternoon of their ability
to carry things in the convention, and
though neither side had disclosed its pro-
gramme beforehand, the Harrison managers
were generally expected to take the lead,
and they did so at the first opportunity.

The convention hall was lighted by scores
of electric lights suspended from the
littered dome and the ceiling of the galleries
and at intervals along the front of the galleries.
About a dozen gas jets added their feeble
light to the electric lights, and there was a
twice during the night the electric lights
went suddenly out, and had it not been for the
gaslights the auditorium would have been in
total darkness, and in such a nervous and
tightly packed throng there is no telling
what panic or accident might occur.

Outside the hall while the crowds were
flowing in, the bands, which escorted the va-
rious clubs from the city, were having a mu-
sical contest, while several of the enthusias-
tic contingents of shouters were burning red
tapers, which lighted up the gray walls of the
Exposition hall with a brilliant illumination.
Within the hall from Chicago stationed in the
gallery covered with festoons of flags and
old-gold drapery, was giving a preliminary
concert at which popular songs and opera-
ries were given in fine style. When they struck
up "Dixie," a lot of Southern delegates joined
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THE CONVENTION GROWS ENTHUSIASTIC.

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Whirling Away Time With Song.
The speaker had been frequently interrupted
by applause.
When A. H. Booth, an Illinois delegate on
the other side, attempted to answer these
charges the galleries hissed, and Delegate
Joseph Q. Cannon, who rose to a point of
order that it was the chairman's duty to pre-
vent any such demonstration on the part of
the public, was jeered at for his trouble.

The discussion was continued by Senator
Wolcott, who made the interference of office-
holders the burden of his address to the dele-
gates.
Federal Office-Holders.
"I hold in my hand," he said, "a list of 130
delegates chosen to this convention who are
Federal office-holders, most of them coming
from States which give a hopelessly Demo-
cratic majority, and shall these people dictate
to you?"

The Senator added that there were between
2,000 and 3,000 officeholders present who
had come to Minneapolis to influence dele-
gates in the choice of a candidate who had
given them positions under the government,
and he demanded in the name of the mass of
the party that Republicans in Republican
States should be given a little voice in the
matter.
C. A. Hart, a West Virginia delegate, who
admitted that he held a Federal office, spoke
in favor of the majority report, and C. H.
Bumfield, who is the editor of the Chicago
tribune, argued that it should be voted down
on the ground that it stated no facts, if for
no other reason.

During this part of the discussion the crowd
seemed to be with the anti-Harrison speakers
and cheered every point they made.
Fowell Clayton, of Arkansas, arose to make
a point against Senator Wolcott by telling
him that he ought to be back in Washington
attending to his duties as a Senator instead of
attending a convention, if he followed his own
advice, to which Mr. Wolcott replied in a sar-
castic tone that he was elected to his office by
a Republican constituency, and was not an
appointee of the President.

Mr. Clayton answered that it was highly
offensive to him to have those sneers dragged
in about office-holders. They received
enough abuse from their enemies not to be
made to suffer by their friends.
Finally Mr. Depew was recognized by the
chairman and raised a laugh by an allusion
to some of the peculiarities of the statements
made by Senator Wolcott. He then said that
as the committee had been sitting for two
days and had carefully considered the matters
under discussion, and with as much despatch
as possible, but it had been impossible to pre-
pare a written report for lack of time.

He stated that there had been twenty-four
different contests, and then enumerated the
lists in the various States, which included
Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Ken-
tucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Ken-
tucky, Oklahoma and Utah.

Then followed the reading of the minority
report, in which a protest was made against
the seating of the four contesting delegates—
at large in Alabama, and the two contesting
delegates in the Ninth District of the same
State.
These delegates were all Harrison men and
had been allowed to slip in unawares by the
committee, which was anti-Harrison in its
composition, and the minority report came
from the latter faction.

Acrimony and Hard Feeling.
It proved to be the point on which the en-
tire interest of the evening was concentrated,
and before the questions which arose over it
was settled the convention had the opportu-
nity to test the strength of the rival factions
and the discussion which was stirred up was
full of acrimony and hard feeling.
The minority report went into considerable
detail giving the circumstances of the elec-
tion of the delegation at large headed by
Benjamin M. Long, in Alabama, which it was
claimed had been regular, but which had
been thrown out in favor of the one headed
by Stephen W. Noble, by the majority vote of
the committee.

As soon as the motion had been made to
substitute this report for that of the majority
Chauncey L. Filley rose up from the Missouri
delegation and began a bitter tirade against
the office-holding element in the Harrison
Administration who, he said, were trying to
disgrace the party.

He went into the details of the contest, and
made many sarcastic references to Collector
of Internal Revenue Mosely, of Montgomery,
Ala., in whose office the State Committee
which called the Convention held its meeting,
and accused the Federal office-holders of em-
ploying unjust and dishonest means of se-
curing delegates who had been seated by the
committee.

He was answered by a Delaware delegate,
John V. Mossey, who declared that only
one side of the story had been told by Mr.
Filley, and that the committee had been fully
justified in unseating the so-called regular
delegates.

The fight began to get hotter when Dele-
gate Light arose and made a fierce attack
on the Federal office-holders, one hundred thou-
sand of whom, he said, were trying to en-
slave the Convention and dictate to the free
Republican party. He urged the Convention
to stand by the Republicans of Alabama in
their contest, and to down the office-holders
who were trying to force a candidate upon
the party from the most selfish of motives.
At this there was immense cheering, and

minority report, was aimed toward the Harrison
men went wild with joy and began cheering
and waving hats, handkerchiefs and anything
they could lay hands on, while the entire
audience joined.

The galleries at that hour were almost
empty, but there were several thousand
people in the lower tiers. The cheering broke
out several times and great enthusiasm was
manifested.

Mr. Depew led in the cheering and jumped
up on his chair, waving his hat in one hand
and his handkerchief in the other.
The Blaine men sat still and tried to smile
indifferently, but it was hard work.
It was 1:30 when the result was announced,
and then a motion was made to adopt the ma-
jority report.

This required another roll-call. Many of
the Blaine men had become disgusted and
had left the hall. On the second call gains
for the Harrison element were made in sev-
eral of the States, including New York, Ar-
kansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina,
Michigan and Connecticut.

The result of election was in favor of adopting
the majority report, was received with an-
other wild demonstration.

The Platform Unanimously Adopted.
At this hour every one looked for an ad-
justment, but ex-Gov. Foraker, chairman
of the committee on Resolutions, was called
on to make his report. He read the platform
of the party. The tariff, resolutely, bi-
metallism, pauper immigration and anti-
trust planks were applauded loudly, and the
Niagara canal plank was inserted for the
exclusive benefit of Mr. Miller.

The plank commending the wise and pru-
dent administration of President Harrison
was greeted enthusiastically, and the cheer-
ing lasted so long that Mr. Foraker seemed
somewhat embarrassed.

The platform was unanimously adopted on
Mr. Depew's motion, who remarked that it
was the best platform he had ever heard.
The adjournment was taken at 1:30 (which
is 3:30 New York time) until 10 a. m. today.



TWO VIEWS OF EX-GOV. DEPEW, OF ILLINOIS.
(Sketches from life June 7.)
The following is the platform as completed
by the committee on Resolutions:
The representatives of the Republicans of
the United States, assembled in general con-
vention, do hereby state their belief in the
everlasting bond of an indestructible
republic, whose most glorious chapter
of history is the record of the Republican

Protection.
We reaffirm the American doctrine of pro-
tection. We call attention to its growth
abroad. We maintain that the prosperous
condition of our country is largely due to the
wise revenue legislation of the Republican
Congress.

We believe that all agencies which cannot
be produced in the United States, except
by the attention to its growth abroad,
and that on all imports coming into competi-
tion with the products of American labor
there should be levied duties equal to the
difference between wages abroad and at home.
We assert that the prices of manufactured
articles of general consumption have been
reduced under the operations of the tariff act
of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic
majority of the House of Representatives to
destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is
manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead
and lead ores, the chief products of a num-
ber of States, and we ask the people for their
judgment thereon.

Reciprocity.
We point to the success of the Republican
policy of reciprocity, under which our export
trade has vastly increased and new and en-
larged markets have been opened for the
products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposi-
tion of the Democratic party to this prac-
tical business measure, and claim that ex-
ecuted by a Republican administration our
present laws will eventually give us control
of the trade of the world.

The Silver Question.
The American people, from tradition and
interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republi-
can party demands the use of both gold and
silver as standard money, with such restric-
tions and under such provisions, to be deter-
mined by the legislation, as will secure the
maintenance of the parity of values of the two
metals, so that the purchasing and debt-pay-
ing power of the dollar, whether of silver,
gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The interests of the producers of the country,
its farmers and its workmen, demand that
every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the
government shall be as good as any other.
We commend the wise and patriotic steps
already taken by our government to secure
an international conference to adopt such
measures as will insure a parity of value be-
tween gold and silver for use as money
throughout the world.

A Free Ballot.
We demand that every citizen of the United
States shall be allowed to cast a free and
unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and
that such ballot shall be counted and re-
turned as cast; that such laws shall be en-
forced as will secure to every citi-
zen, be he black or poor, native or foreign born,
white or black, this sovereign right guaran-
teed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just
and equal representation of all the people, as
well as their just and equal protection under



BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Renominated as the Republican Candidate for President.

the laws, are the foundation of our republi-
can institutions, and the party will never re-
nounce its efforts until the integrity of the ballot
and the purity of elections shall be fully
guaranteed and protected in every State.

Southern Outrages.
We denounce the continued human out-
rages perpetrated upon American citizens for
political reasons in certain Southern States
of the Union.

Foreign Relations.
We favor the extension of our foreign com-
merce, the restoration of our mercantile
marine by home-built ships and the creation
of a navy for the protection of our national
interests and the honor of our flag; the main-
tenance of friendly relations with all foreign
powers, entangling alliances with none, and
the protection of the rights of our fishermen.
We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe
doctrine and believe in the achievement of
the manifest destiny of the republic in its
broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent
laws and regulations for the restriction of
criminal, pauper and contract immigration.
We favor efficient legislation by Congress
to protect the life and limbs of employees of
transportation companies engaged in carry-
ing interstate commerce, and recommend
legislation by the respective States that will
protect employees engaged in state com-
merce, in mining and manufacturing.

Irish Home Rule and Russian Persecution.
The Republican party has always been the
champion of the oppressed and recognizes the
dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith,
color or nationality; it sympathizes with the
cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and protests
against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.
The ultimate reliance of free popular gov-
ernment is the intelligence of the people and
the maintenance of freedom among men.

We therefore declare anew our devotion to
liberty of thought and conscience, of speech
and press, and approve all agencies and in-
strumentalities which contribute to the edu-
cation of the children of the land; but
while insisting upon the fullest measure of
religious liberty, we are opposed to any union
of church and State.

Against Trusts.
We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the
Republican platform of 1888, to all combina-
tions of capital organized in trusts or other-
wise to control arbitrarily the condition
of trade among our citizens. We heartily
indorse the action already taken upon this
subject and ask for such further legislation as
may be required to remedy any defects in ex-
isting laws and to render their enforcement
more complete and effective.

Lower Letter Postage.
We approve the policy of extending to
towns, villages and rural communities the
advantages of the free delivery service now
enjoyed by the larger cities of the country,
and reaffirm the declaration contained in the
Republican platform of 1888, pledging the
reduction of letter postage to one cent at the
earliest possible moment, consistent with the
maintenance of the Post-Office Department
and the highest class of postal service.

Civil Service.
We commend the spirit and evidence of re-
form in the civil service and the wise and
consistent enforcement by the Republican
party of the laws regulating the same.

Nicaragua Canal.
The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is
of the highest importance to the American
people as a measure of national defense and
to build up and maintain American commerce,
and it should be controlled by the United
States Government.

Territories.
We favor the admission of the remaining
Territories at the earliest practicable date,
having regard to the interests of the people
of the Territories and of the United States.
All the Federal officers appointed for the Ter-
ritories should be selected from bona fide resi-
dents thereof and the right of self-government
should be accorded as far as practicable.

Avoid Land.
We favor cession, subject to the Homestead
laws, of the arid public lands to the
States and Territories in which they lie,
under such congressional restrictions as to
disposition, reclamation and occupancy by
settlers as will secure the maximum benefits
to the people.

The Columbian Exposition.
The World's Columbian Exposition is a
great national undertaking and congress
should promptly enact such reasonable legisla-
tion as is in their power to insure a discharg-
ing of the expense and obligations incident
thereto and the attainment of results com-
mensurate with the dignity and progress of
the nation.

Intemperance.
We sympathize with all wise and legitimate
efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of in-
temperance and promote morality.
Pensions.
Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices
of the men who saved the life of the nation,
we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the
republic a watchful care and recognition of
their just claims upon a grateful people.

stump for Lincoln in 1860. He got his first
office in 1860, when he was appointed Reporter
of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

GEN. HARRISON'S WAR RECORD.
In 1862 Harrison, still poor and with a wife
and baby, was asked by Gov. Oliver P.
Morton, of Indiana, to help raise a company
of volunteers. He did it and set out for the
front as a second lieutenant. He became a
captain and then Colonel of the Seven-
teenth Indiana Regiment. For some time
his regiment had little to do but guard or
garrison duty in Kentucky and Tennessee,
but the time came when Col. Harrison was in
front at Resaca and later on at Peach Tree
Creek, and his behavior in those engage-
ments was rewarded with a Brigadier-Gen-
eralship.

Harrison served till the close of the war,
but received no wound. On his return to
Indianapolis Gen. Harrison received again
his office of Supreme Court Reporter, and was
soon recognized as one of the leaders of the
party in the State.

DEFEATED FOR GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.
In 1870 he was nominated for Governor by
the State Central committee, the nominee of
the Convention, Godlove S. Orth, having with-
drawn. Harrison was absent from the State
at the time, but hurried back to fight his
party's battle in a forlorn hope. It was the
year when Tilden and Hendricks swept the
country, and Hiram Johnson was the Demo-
cratic candidate. Harrison was beaten,
but the campaign made Harrison more widely
known than ever, and in 1880 he was elected
United States Senator for six years.

In 1880 the Democrats carried the Legisla-
ture, and Senator Turpie, a Democrat, was
elected to succeed Senator Harrison.

INGALLS ENTERS THE RING.
(Sketches from life June 7.)
Two years later the Republican National
Convention at Chicago, after struggling
vainly for a whole week to concentrate upon
John Sherman, Judge Gresham or Depew,
and hoping all the time for a word from Blaine
taking back his "perpetual" declaration,
nominated Benjamin Harrison on the eighth
ballot for President of the United States.
That was June 25.

The Democrats had, two weeks before,
nominated Grover Cleveland. Harrison car-
ried the State of New York, and won by a
majority of the Electoral College, though
Cleveland received 100,000 majority of the
popular vote.

INAUGURATED PRESIDENT DURING A RAINSTORM.
Harrison and Morton were inaugurated
March 5, 1889, in a drizzling rain. Next day
President Harrison announced his cabinet
taking back his "perpetual" declaration,
nominated Benjamin Harrison on the eighth
ballot for President of the United States.
That was June 25.

What has happened since then everybody
knows. The passage of the McKinley bill
with the softening reciprocity clauses framed
by Secretary Blaine, the embargo with
Italy over the lynching of those unconvicted
murderers in New Orleans; the Chilian con-
troversy; the Behring Sea difficulty; the Pen-
sion Bureau affair; the Wamamaker charges
—all these are so recent that to relate their
story here would be but beating old straw.

GEN. SEWELL, OF NEW JERSEY, MAKES HIS
FIRST MOTION.
(Sketches from life June 7.)
The first Benjamin Harrison was a Round-
head in the days of Oliver Cromwell. He
was Gen. Ben. Harrison, and he was appointed
by Cromwell as one of the Commissioners to
try King Charles I. for treason. He was a
rigid Presbyterian, and signed the King's
death warrant, but at the restoration King
Charles II. ordered Gen. Benjamin Harrison's
head off, and he was beheaded Oct. 15, 1660.

His descendants emigrated to America, and
Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was a mem-
ber of the House of Burgesses, then of the Col-
onial Congress, and was one of the signers of
the declaration of Independence. After the
Revolution he was three times Governor of Vir-
ginia.

His son, William Henry Harrison, won re-
nown as a soldier and statesman, and was
the ninth President of the United States,
having been elected in 1840 as the candi-
date of the Whigs in the Log Cabin and Hard
Cider campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler
too," against Martin Van Buren, in which
"Van was a used-up man," according to the
song.

Benjamin's father was John Scott Harrison,
two County Clerk of his county in Ohio,
and though born in a humble log cabin,
Benjamin got the benefit of a good education
at the district school and Miami University
at Oxford, O.

BEGAN THE STUDY OF LAW AT EIGHTEEN.
He graduated at eighteen, and immediately
took up the study of law with Judge Bellamy
Storer, of Cincinnati, and was admitted to
the bar before he had reached his majority.

He had married, too, his young wife being
the daughter of Prof. Scott, of the University
at Oxford. This couple had a dowry of only
\$200 or \$300, advanced by Farmer John
Scott Harrison, but young Harrison had an
abundance of pluck and self-reliance, and he
confided to his ability to take care of
himself. He took his wife to Indianapolis
and opened a law office there.

"B. Harrison, Counselor-at-Law," was the
way his sign read, and the lawyer believed
the sign was not more pretentious than his
modest sign.

He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, a little,
slender fellow, with a smooth face, big tow-
ny hair and a very slender neck. He was
poor as a church mouse, and for a long time
lived in three rooms in a little old house in
a back street.

But he was successful almost from the
start. His first case was given him by Indi-
ana's Democratic Governor, Joseph A.
Wright, and his second was as an assistant
prosecutor in a husband-poisoning case.

Harrison took a deep interest in politics
from the first, and was well known as an
"original Republican," having taken the stump
for Fremont in 1856. He also took the

COMING EVENTS.
The Ladies' Uptown Aid Society will give a grand
concert under the auspices of the Temperance
Society, Sunday, June 12, at the Central Trust
Company's Hall, 515 Seventh Street and Third Ave-
nue.
The Leon Sanders Association will hold its fourth
annual picnic and Summer-night festival on Sat-
urday afternoon and evening, June 11, at Empire
City Casino, formerly known as the Wood, Sixty-
ninth Street and East Broadway.

The Independent Benevolent Association will
hold its twenty-fifth annual picnic and Summer-
night festival at Washington Park, Seventeenth
Street and East River, on Sunday, June 12.
The High Bridge Improvement Association will
hold a meeting this evening in High Bridge Hall.
Mr. T. C. F. Crain will lecture this evening to
the Ladies' Branch of Y. M. C. A., 301 Madison
Avenue.

IMPORTANT TO CIGAR SMOKERS.
The only difference between a Havana cigar and a
Bartlett is the fact that the latter is made in
New York.